

paper of the wonderful steamers which are being built by British subjects in British dock-yards, but regret to find the said steamers are not able to find their way to Hongkong—at least, they do not come. "Handsome is that handsome does, not as has some looks, and till these "very fine steamers" "give" passengers and shippers the same accommodation as some countries dishing foreign flags, we Britanni must refuse to take our own ships at any valuation except our own. The first-class accommodation in British steamers called at this port is fairly good; and the food supplied only passable in one or two cases where a specially good cook and an intelligent chief steward happen to be on board. But the second class accommodation is really in such a condition that no man with any regard for his own self-respect could put up with it. As for the third class there is none, and judging from what the second is like it would be quite useless to provide any—except for the very hardest of "hard cases." But if German and Italian steamship owners can provide good accommodation for three classes of passengers running between two British ports, why cannot the British shipowners? They complain about German and French privileges, and demand that they should be given to them; but encourage the passengers of their own countrymen to take a berth on a French or German steamer. A few months ago a friend of mine had to go from London to Bombay suddenly and at extreme inconvenience to take a passage by a F. and O. steamer. His inquiry he discovered that the first class was full, but only 200 in the second class in Italian steamers. On inquiring the two who

Italian boat, really superior to the first class in the P. & O. vessel, and he therefore was induced to travel in the foreigner in preference to going under his own flag; and his report from Bombay was such as to induce others to follow his example. It is the same between here and London; the French and German boats all provide a third class, which is reported by some to be superior to the second class accommodation in any British steamer. Surely this is a state of things that requires attention; if British shipowners have any regard to their own interests! In another line of British steamers, whose fares are nearly as high as the P. & O. I know by sad experience that the meals are frequently half cold when served. The P. & O. Company's ships are known to be most substantially built and able to stand and officered—they are ships too, in which a lady might be sent to any part of the world without any fear of being annoyed by disagreeable attentions, but the suitable accommodation of all classes of the community, who these classes will go elsewhere and will gravitate to foreign flags give them good accommodation and a speedy voyage. If you can find space for the publication of this you will be doing the foreign community in China a service and will oblige

Yours faithfully,

TRAVELLER.

Hongkong, September 26th, 1888.

[We are always ready and willing to air any legitimate grievance that may be sent us, and therefore find room for "Traveller's" series of complaints, although our experiences of British passenger steamers are of an entirely different character. Doubtless the P. & O. and other companies have good reasons for having no third class accommodation on board their steamers, and they ought to be the best judges of their own interests. Second class fares now-a-days are sufficiently in derate to be within the reach of all foreigners in this part of the world, and we can rely on no *raison d'être* for a third class. The person who is dissatisfied with the "cheap" provided on board a P. & O. or any other English mail steamer, deserves a six months spell on "salt horse."—Ed., *Hongkong Telegraph*.]

NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The Pacific Mail Co.'s steamship *City of Sydney*, Capt. D. E. Fricke, with the American mails of the 30th ult., arrived in harbour late last evening. We take the subjoined telegrams from our San Francisco exchanges:—

QUEENSTOWN, August 26th.

The great iceberg, which in the ocean race between the two Atlantic liners from Sandy Hook subsided soon after the *Umbria* arrived. It was then learned that the builder's engineer aboard the *City of New York* would not allow her mighty engines to be driven at a high rate of speed, no matter what honors the Cunard might claim, as the result would likely prove disastrous. Some hours after the prodigious steamer had been sighted from the signal station this morning on the west coast of Ireland an Inman tender steamed out and intercepted her big consort off Roche's point, where her powerful engines were stopped at 11 o'clock this morning, after a passage from Sandy Hook to this point of seven days, twelve hours and thirty-three minutes actual time.

The passengers, among whom were John Sutton, United States navy, and Commander C. H. Davis, United States navy, were loud in their praise of the comfort and accommodation on the ocean in the gigantic steamer, when they compared it to nothing less than a floating palace. The weather was fine during the passage, with light, variable winds, with the exception of two days, the 23rd and 24th, when it blew strong from the northwest, and on the latter day it was equally with a high gale. The course taken by the *City of New York* was seventy-two miles shorter than that steered by the *Umbria*, but while travelling over it the port engines were stopped three times and the starboard engines twice, through which it is estimated that a delay of eleven hours was caused to the Inman steamer. During the last four days of the passage the machinery seemed to be working better, during which time sixty-two revolutions were averaged.

From Sandy Hook to noon on the 19th 289 miles were registered; on the 20th, 365; on the 21st, 379; on the 22nd, 366; on the 23rd, 381; on the 24th, 343; on the 25th, 340; and to the arrival of Queenstown, 363; her actual time behind the *Umbria*, without stoppages, being twenty-six hours.

HALIFAX (N. S.), August 26th.

Charles Tupper, Minister of Fisheries, arrived here from Ottawa to-day. He said: "I regard the President's message as a campaign document. One would suppose from President Cleveland's message that Canada had no Atlantic ports; that we are dependent on the Gulf of St. Lawrence and so cut off from the ocean in winter, whereas we have railway communication from ocean to ocean through Canadian territory, and many western Canadian merchants are already ordering their European imports via Halifax, instead of Boston and Portland as heretofore."

"While I speak without refreshing my memory, it seems odd that Congress should be asked to invest in the President any control over the treatment of Canadian shipping passing through American canals. Since the negotiation of the treaty of Washington it has been asserted that the State Legislature alone could deal with this, and so American plenipotentiaries at the King took for the Federal Government to urge that a certain course of treatment be adopted by those authorities. As further proof, however, of the purely political nature of the document, one has only to remember that President Cleveland and the Democratic party, previous to the passage of the retaliatory bill, were convinced that Canada was carrying out the fishery protection service in an exasperating and harassing manner toward United States fishing vessels, and yet President Cleveland abstained from taking any action at that time."

"Supposing President Cleveland obtains the power and enforces it if the United States can," replied the Minister. "They are a more prosperous and richer country, no doubt still the unsettledness of trade will be more in the United States than in Canada. We have every reason, therefore, to believe that notwithstanding the temporary injury from this hostile legislation, our natural interests would be strengthened and our independence so greatly demonstrated, that in future we would be as self-contained as our neighbors to the south feel that they are now. If three of our four million colonists in 1875 had been safe to not only fight their mother country, but had to cut themselves off from her, commercially, and politically, and now feel no regret that they did so, it is not unreasonable for 5,000,000 of Canadians, with all their great advantages, to believe that with the active support of the British empire they may be able to stand commercial separation from the United States."

The *Daily News* ridicules the argument that President Cleveland's message relative to the fisheries question is a party move. "He would not have recommended retaliation," it says, "unless he had regarded it as the best alternative to the rejected treaty."

St. Paul, August 26th. W. C. Van Horne, president of the Canadian Pacific, being interviewed for the *Pioneer Press* on the proposals contained in the President's message, said: "A policy of non-intercourse between the United States and Canada will damage American railway interests between \$2 and \$3 where it would injure Canadian interests \$1. On Canadians the blow would fall rather heavily on the Grand Trunk lines, but to the Canadian Pacific it would be comparatively slight. There is no money left us in American freight any way, and we could, of course, hold our passenger business."

LONDON, August 27th.

Oscar Moeller, the German shipkeeper who recently ran away with Elsa, Elias, the New York heiress, will be taken to Germany for trial under the extradition laws. His lawyers for trial had against it in court today, but the magistrates decided to let the friends of the girl have their way. The penalty for abduction in Germany is three years more than in England. Elsa Elias came all the way from Munich to appear against Moeller to-day, and brought with her the girl he was engaged to be married to but jilted to get hold of the brewer's daughter's fortune. The testimony given in court to-day by Samuel Untermyer, the New York solicitor for the Elias estate, corroborates the first statements made to the *World* about the girl's fortune. Untermyer said she could not touch the quarter of a million dollars left her by the late Mr. Elias, as it was vested that she got from it an income of \$25,000 yearly.

It also appeared from Untermyer's testimony that while Moeller had the girl hid in Holland he wrote to her guardian in New York and offered to produce her if he gave his consent to the marriage. It is one of the boldest attempts at body-grabbing that ever got into court. Moeller was staggered to-day when his jilted sweetheart was brought into court and confronted him. He shook his fist at her. She threw a kiss to Elsa, but she took no notice. She will be the principal witness against him at the trial in Germany.

New York, August 27th.

A cable special from London to the *Mail and Express* says: General Boulanger, on being interviewed, adheres to the decision to withdraw from electoral contests till the general elections of 1889. Meanwhile he will occupy himself in organizing Boulangerist committees in every community. He is convinced that he will obtain a majority of the Chamber in favor of the revision of the Constitution. He denies that he is elected by the Bonapartists and Monarchists, and points out that two-thirds of the votes received for him at Annecy were from workmen. Despite Boulanger's protestations, however, the fact remains that he has the support of the Monarchists. The Catholic press upholds him as the only possible alternative to the present atheistic church-persecuting Government. Boulanger himself privately promises to extend and confirm the concordat. When visited by the editor of the *Catholic Observer*, Boulanger asked the editor to make public the General's assurance to the Catholics that he would never permit their religion to be interfered with and would maintain the vested rights of the Church.

A cable special from London to the *Mail and Express* says: Monsignor Persico's mission to Ireland is finally closed. The Vatican has countermanded the order for his return to Ireland, and directed him to remain in London and negotiate for the resumption of diplomatic relations with Great Britain. All the Irish Catholic prelates and a section of those in England, headed by Cardinal Manning, have vainly brought pressure upon the Vatican with a view to the recall of Persico. The Vatican's policy of a closer alliance with the English Government keeps Persico here as a special envoy. He has had two private interviews with the Queen.

DUBLIN, August 27th.

The police of Wexford today arrested John Redmond, his brother, William Redmond, members of Parliament, and Edward Walsh, editor of the *Wexford People*, charged with offenses under the Crimes Act.

FATHER KENNEDY was arrested for holding a meeting of the suppressed branch of the National League at Duhallow.

HAMBURG, August 27th.

Seven old wooden warehouses at Steinward, containing cotton, rice, sugar and saltpeper, valued at 7,000,000 marks, burned to day. Six persons perished in the flames. The shipping in the docks was mostly pulled out, but several vessels were destroyed. It was feared the flames would cross the river and communicate with the vessels here, in which case the loss would have been immense.

LONDON, August 27th.

Philip Henry Gosse, F. R. S., the English naturalist, is dead, aged 78. [Philip Henry Gosse was born in 1810. In 1827 he went to Newfoundland, where he collected insects and made drawings of them and their transformations. Afterwards he visited Lower Canada, then the United States. He returned to England in 1839 and published "The Canadian Naturalist." He afterward visited Jamaica and published the result of his investigations there. He then devoted himself to microscopic study, and took part in forming collections of marine animals. He published several works relating to the result of his labors.]

KINGSTON (Ont.), August 27th.

The big iron steamer *Algonquin*, from Duluth with 68,000 bushels of wheat, went ashore here this morning. The extent of the damage is not known. The vessel was a new one and built in England.

LONDON, August 27th.

Joseph Chamberlain declines to speak in relation to the rejection of the fisheries treaty, which, he says, has long been foreseen.

The proceedings for divorce between the King and Queen of Serbia will open on September 1st.

NEWARK (N. J.), August 27th.

Dr. Dennis D. Mulcahy of this city sailed for Paris on Saturday, where he will sue the Duke of Aosta to recover an estate in Spain valued at \$600,000. The doctor's cousin, so goes the story, married a Spaniard of great wealth, who left all his property in trust with the Duke for the benefit of his wife and son. On the death of these two heirs the Duke took possession and refused to acknowledge the doctor's claim or to give up the estate.

LONDON, August 28th.

Prince Bismarck has been seriously out of health for the last two months. He was much tried by Emperor William's death and by the conflicts which incessantly prevailed during the reign of his successors. He has lately suffered from insomnia and been well dosed with bromide of ammonia draughts. He walks very little, and has quite lost his appetite. Some time ago the Prince ceased to observe the regimen prescribed by Dr. Schweringer, commenced to smoke incessantly, and drank ten or twelve tumblers of beer every day. These irregularities thoroughly upset his digestive organs, and he became feebly irritable, the result being that Schweringer is again in command at Friedrichsruhe, and his patient is confined to a nourishing but very simple diet. His only drink is a little weak whiskey and water. I hear from well-informed correspondents in Germany that Bismarck is suffering severely both in mind and body.

The headstrong Emperor is drawing away from the Chancellor's control, for his hasty journey to Russia was undertaken against Bismarck's wishes, and he strongly disapproved of the parallel to England's treatment of Ireland that he had to go to Russia and to Poland. With regard to the conduct of the Government in Ireland, he emphatically pointed out that the strength of the Tory Government was the support of the self-styled Liberal Unionists. He commented upon the inequality of the positions of Mr. Parnell and *The Times*, and said that Mr. Parnell had wisely entered an action in Edinburgh.

The conclusion of the contests comprised in the annual military tournament brought a large

number of visitors to Woolwich. In the fight between sabres and bayonets, and in the competition between the mounted swordsmen and the infantry musketeers, the bayonet was in every case victorious. Even against the mounted Lancers the bayonet on foot maintained its supremacy in every case. Then came a series of contests, in which the officers of the garrison engaged, a cup being the prize in each case. Lieutenant Ferrar won in fencing with the sword on horseback, and also took the cup for cleaving the Turk's head; while Lieutenant Askwith won in the lemon-cutting and tilting at the rings, at which a good many failed owing to the oscillation of the objects in the high wind. Fourteen officers likewise tried their hands at tent-pegging, and, after a close contest, Lieutenant Wray, of the Riding Establishment, and Surgeon Kavanagh, of the Commissariat and Transport, tied so repeatedly that the peg had to be placed sideways, giving them a mark of barely an inch to aim at. Lieutenant Wray was declared the winner.

A dispatch from Tangier says the Emperor of Morocco is determined to wreak quick and fierce vengeance on the rebels who massacred Prince Muley and his 200 followers recently. Troops were sent against the insurgents and given free license to butcher, ravage and burn. Neither children nor aged were to be spared. Women not being covered and unveiled. The Emperor penetrated the disaffected districts, and it is reported that he is surrounded by besieged insurgents. European powers are being urged to send ships to Morocco to protect Christians and Jews in coast towns.

NEW YORK, August 28th.

The *Mail and Express* London cable special says: General Boulanger having started for Sweden, travelling incognito, the Opportunists are now agitating a measure for the defeat of Boulanger by the abolition of the system of election by list which they admit was useful in the hands of Gambetta, but assert that is baneful in the hands of an adventurer such as Boulanger. Other attempts will be made to discredit the General. It is reported that at the opening of the Senate Mr. T. and intends to propose an inquiry into the Boulangerist conspiracy, which would lead to the passage of a law of exception.

PARIS, August 28th.

The *Gazette* has advice from St. Petersburg that another Nihilist plot has been unearthed. The conspirators who had their headquarters near the Imperial Palace, were raided by the police, who captured twelve men and three women. They also secured a number of bombs. Several arrests were subsequently made.

NEWS BY THE FRENCH MAIL.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Yaroslavl*, Capt. M. Lonnier, with the French mail of the 24th ult., arrived in port early this morning. The subjoined news are taken from the *London and China Express*:—

The post of Second in Command of the Channel Squadron has been conferred on Rear-Admiral St. G. D'Arcy-Irvine, in succession to Rear-Admiral Rowley, whose term of service is about to expire.

The Admiralty have selected Mr. G. Ansey, one of the constructors at Chatham Dockyard, to superintend the construction of the five swift cruisers for colonial defence which are to be built at Newcastle by Sir W. Armstrong and Co., and at Dumbarton by Messrs. G. and J. Thomson.

It is understood that several of the ships recently engaged in the *Naval*—*Matagorda*—be recommissioned for foreign service, the *Mercury* being sent to China and the *Fris* to Australia. It is stated that among the other ships to be recommissioned are the *Callington* and the *Infatigable*, probably for the Mediterranean Squadron.

The Japanese Government is about to make a considerable purchase of torpedoes, and an agent who will enter into the contracts on behalf of Japan has arrived in London. We understand, however, that England is not likely to receive the orders, but that the rising navy of Germany is to be followed in the type of torpedo to be adopted. Possibly the excellent performances of the Nordenförl torpedo and the Howell—which has been developed by the Hotchkiss Company—are not sufficiently well known by the Japanese.

A shocking artillery accident, resulting in the death of two gunners, has occurred at Bovisand Fort, near Plymouth. Forty-two men belonging to the North Irish Division of the Royal Artillery were engaged in a shooting competition with a 40-pound breech-loader firing a 40-pound shell. When the first shot was fired the vent plug was blown from the gun. Gunner Quigg was fearfully mangled and death ensued immediately, and Gunner McAvaney died after lingering half-an-hour. Two others received serious injuries, and two were only slightly hurt.

Bishop Ryle, of Liverpool, is putting rather a damper on the Pan-Anglican Synod. His report and recommendations are doubtless "Anglican," but hardly "Pan." Some bishops are left out. Dr. Ryle says that the English Episcopate should first set their house in order at home; there is plenty of work to be done with the masses, lapsed or other, before going to Scandinavia, or Greece, or Old Catholic communions. Let the English prelates strengthen the things that remain at home before seeking fresh words and pastures new in which to display and develop their energies.

A communication was recently received from Lord Lonsdale bringing his diary up to May 8, when he was just leaving the Athabasca River for a spot further north, and hoped to reach the Arctic Ocean. From later details it appears that his lordship had had anything but a pleasant time. Last winter was very severe at Lake Athabasca, and the Indians were frequently unable to hunt. Nineteen out of the one camp of twenty-three Indians died of starvation at a point about four days' travel north-east of Chippewyan. The Hudson Bay Company sent out provisions to the camp, and brought in the survivors. About fifty Indians were starved to death in the district.

A conference will shortly take place between the Organising Committee of the Imperial Institute and representatives of the principal Chamber of Commerce and Trade Associations, with the object of discussing the suggestions for the operations of the Commercial Intelligence Department. "Atlas," in the *World*, writing on the alterations which are being made on the site of the South Kensington Exhibitions, says: "I even missed the great foundation-stone 'well and truly' laid by Her Majesty the Queen with so much pomp and ceremony. Tell it not in Gath! The ponderous block was placed by an unaccountable mistake in the very centre of the projected road, and even the solemn blessing of my Lord Archbishop has not prevented its removal to some obscure corner!"

Mr. Gladstone was visited on the 20th Aug. at Hawarden by about fifteen hundred Liberals from the Staffordshire Potteries, on the occasion of the presentation to him, by the Liberals of Burslem, of a beautiful vase. The decoration showed symbolic representations of Poland and Ireland, and the right hon. gentleman referred to the two mournful figures, remarking that to find a parallel to England's treatment of Ireland the artist had to go to Russia and to Poland. With regard to the conduct of the Government in Ireland, he emphatically pointed out that the strength of the Tory Government was the support of the self-styled Liberal Unionists. He commented upon the inequality of the positions of Mr. Parnell and *The Times*, and said that Mr. Parnell had wisely entered an action in Edinburgh.

The conclusion of the contests comprised in the annual military tournament brought a large

number of visitors to Woolwich. In the fight between sabres and bayonets, and in the competition between the mounted swordsmen and the infantry musketeers, the bayonet was in every case victorious. Even against the mounted Lancers the bayonet on foot maintained its supremacy in every case. Then came a series of contests, in which the officers of the garrison engaged, a cup being the prize in each case. Lieutenant Ferrar won in fencing with the sword on horseback, and also took the cup for cleaving the Turk's head; while Lieutenant Askwith won in the lemon-cutting and tilting at the rings, at which a good many failed owing to the oscillation of the objects in the high wind. Fourteen officers likewise tried their hands at tent-pegging, and, after a close contest, Lieutenant Wray, of the Riding Establishment, and Surgeon Kavanagh, of the Commissariat and Transport, tied so repeatedly that the peg had to be placed sideways, giving them a mark of barely an inch to aim at. Lieutenant Wray was declared the winner.

FLOODS IN THE WEST RIVER.

The *Peking Gazette* of September 4th contains a report from the Viceroy Chang Chih-tung, and Wu Ta-cheng, late Governor of Canton, describing a serious flood in the West River of Kwangtung. The Memorialists state that, while the last inundation occurred in the East River last spring, the region of the West River escaped disaster at the time, though the quantity of water accumulated. That madethem foresee that danger was to be apprehended when the time of the summer freshets should come. The latter part of the spring was generally wet; and in the middle of June tremendous rains fell for several days in succession. The West River and its affluents were all in flood together, the water in the up-stream districts rising to twenty feet above its ordinary level. The North River was also greatly swollen, but not to the same extraordinary extent. Reports of inundations came pouring in from the authorities in the districts lying between the West and the North River. In Shao-ching Fu the water was only kept out of the city by blocking the gates. In Su-hui the market-place became a river. Officers were immediately despatched from Canton with provisions, money, and materials; and on the 27th of June, the Governor-General himself set out, travelling day and night by steam launch. He visited first the West and then the North River, inspecting the principal embankments and stimulating both officials and people to use their utmost efforts to strengthen and repair them. His attention was especially directed to the important embankments at the junction of the two rivers near San-shui, where at his request General Chang superintended the operations, and the inhabitants themselves laboured with the greatest energy. The flood only rose a few inches higher than that of 1885, but it was more difficult to cope with, owing to the length of time that it lasted and the condition of the country from the quantity of rain which fell locally. The drains in the embankments were closed against the rivers outside, and there was no outlet for the water that accumulated within. It thus became a matter of extreme difficulty to convey materials, procure earth, or perform any labour.

Altogether, in the districts affected, the embankments of twelve large and thirty-nine small enclosures were washed away. In most cases the cause of the disaster was the irresistible force of the confluent rivers; in Kao-ming, a comparatively barren district, it was the poverty of the people, who were unable to provide the necessary funds for repairs; and in Nan-hai Hsien it was the supineness of the inhabitants, who were not soon enough alive to their danger. Where the embankments yielded the whole area of the enclosures was converted into a wide sea. The rice fields were drowned, and the houses partially submerged; but the loss of human life was fortunately very small. Still the condition of the people was pitiable enough. Their harvests were destroyed, and driven from their homes they were forced to take refuge on the hill slopes or the embankment tops.

On the Governor-General's return to Canton the Memorialists took counsel together and made arrangement for distributing relief, for selling grain at cost price, and aiding the people in re-building their houses and repairing the river banks. The water is subsiding, and the fire weather and the people will gradually be able to return to their homes and resume their ordinary occupations.

An Imperial rescript directs the Memorialists at once to do whatever may be necessary for relieving distress and re-building the broken embankments.

CHINA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Under the above heading "A Peking Official" writes from the capital to our Tientsin contemporary on the 19th inst. as follows:—

By the last two cablegrams from Europe, we have learnt with surprise and indignation that the U. S. Congress has passed a Bill forbidding the return of Chinese after leaving the States, and cancelling all tickets of identity. This is evidently in consequence of the refusal (and proper refusal) of our Government to ratify the Treaty recently made in Washington by our Minister there and the American Secretary of State, prohibiting Chinese immigration into that country for a period of twenty years; and the Congress, yielding to the clamour of the Anti-Chinese crusaders, has passed this unjust and unreasonable Bill, which is clearly a flagrant violation of the express terms of the treaties made with China on the subject. The Bill only requires the sanction of the President before it becomes law. This is the last straw that breaks the camel's back, and China has now to take a decisive step in the matter. If the Chinese Government were to give effect to it, there will be no other course open for China consistent with her dignity as a nation than to adopt retaliatory measures by prohibiting the citizens of the U. S. from coming to China.

This, it will be seen, is by no means proportionate to the harm done to the Chinese interests in America; but it will have to be done in order to show that the Chinese can do the same thing; and if this will have no effect in bringing the U. S. Congress and Government to reason and fairness, then it will be a question for China to consider, whether it is not time for her to cancel her treaties made with that country, to recall her subjects from there, to expel all the U. S. citizens from this country, and to cease all relations and intercourse, diplomatic and commercial, with that country.

Individually, I am strongly in favour of a liberal policy being pursued toward all countries, and I should be very sorry to see a single step taken, which might be called retrograde and anti-foreign; there is, however, a limit beyond which even the most patient and long suffering cannot go, and the most effective way to convince American Congressmen of their folly—who blind to reason and deaf to sound argument, and reckless of the disastrous consequences that may happen to other men, have passed the obnoxious Bill in order to gratify their prejudice or to favour popular opinion—is to treat the Anti-Chinese voters and electors in the same way as the Chinese are treated in America.

Co-day's Advertisements.

ST. JOHN LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 618, S.C.

AN EMERGENCY MEETING of the above named Lodge will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, THIS EVENING, the 26th instant, at 8.30 for 9 O'CLOCK, precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 26th September, 1888. [956]

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI AND KOBE. (PASSING THROUGH THE INLAND SEA.) JAE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship.

"ANCONA" will leave for the above places on FRIDAY, the 28th September, at DAVLIGHT. E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent. Hongkong, 26th September, 1888. [13]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS. FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG. The Steamship

"CARDIGANSHIRE" Clarke, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports, on the 29th instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 26th September, 1888. [766]

FOR SINGAPORE (DIRECT). The Steamship

"TETARTOS" Captain Paterson, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 1st October, at 4 P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to AH YON & Co. Hongkong, 26th September, 1888. [944]

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE. CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship "CITY OF SYDNEY"

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from along-side. Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense. CHS. D. HARMAN, Agent. Hongkong, 26th September, 1888. [11]

SPECIAL SALE.

ON FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY NEXT.

TOYS, DOLLS, FANCY GOODS, BERLIN WOOLS.

THE HALL AND HOLTZ COMPANY, LIMITED.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1888. [961]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

A TELEGRAM has been received from Her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Tokio intimating that quarantine has been discontinued in Japan against ships arriving from Hongkong and Amoy.

By Command, FREDERICK STEWART, Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 26th September, 1888. [960]

CHINA AND JAPAN TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

UNTIL the arrival of the NEW AGENT from England Mr. H. F. HAYLLAR has been appointed Acting Agent of the above Company's Business at this Port.

C. C. PORTER, General Manager.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1888. [962]

PARIS, 24, rue Leconclaire, M. MALLET GRENADA

Wishes to buy all the Kinds of postage Stamps, cards and envelopes, especially rare old or surcharged issues. To give the prices in writing.

NOTICES OF FIRMS. NOTICE.

DURING Mr. DENT'S absence from Canton, Mr. CHARLES JULIUS LAURENTZ and Mr. FREDERICK ONLEY SEATON are authorised to sign for HERBERT DENT & Co. by procuration.

HERBERT DENT & Co. Canton 20th September, 1888. [953]

Masonic. PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 1165.

AN EMERGENCY MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Hongkong, 24th September, 1888. [948]

To be Let. TO LET.

RODONS in "COLLIER CHAMBERS" GODOWN in ICK HOUSE LANE, lately occupied by Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, from the 1st August.

Apply to DAVID SASSON, SONS & Co. Hongkong, 13th July, 1888. [11]

Intimations.

NOTIFICATION.

THE Drill Season of the HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS 1888-9 will commence on the 1st proximo.

Surgeon CANTLIE will attend at Head Quarters EVERY FRIDAY EVENING at 6 O'CLOCK when gentlemen desirous of joining can be enrolled, if found fit.

It will be greatly to the advantage of new members joining as early in the month as possible; by doing so they can attend sufficient drills to enable them to pass inspection in marching and carbine exercises on or about the 30th October. This applies also to last year's recruits. It will be necessary to pay strict attention to these drills to pass the inspection. Dates of Drills, &c., will be issued by Express later on.

By Order, J. D. ANDERSON, Lieut. R.A., Adjutant, Hongkong Volunteers.

Head-Quarters, Hongkong, 22nd September, 1888. [942]

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS OF THE

AUSTIN ARMS HOTEL AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ORDINANCES 1865 TO 1886 OF HONGKONG.

CAPITAL: £200,000. Divided into 4,000 Shares of £50 each, of which 600 are fully paid-up Shares and allotted, 2,400 have been applied for and will be allotted, and the remaining 1,000 are offered to the Public and are payable as follows:—

\$10 on application, \$10 on allotment, \$5 on the 31st December, 1888, and the remaining \$5 when and as the same shall from time to time be called up under the provisions contained in the Articles of Association of the Company.

DIRECTORS: J. D. HUMPHREYS, ESQ., D. C. NOWROJEE, ESQ., E. C. REUTER, ESQ., A. FINDLAY SMITH, ESQ., E. L. WOODIN, ESQ.

BANKERS: THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

ARCHITECTS: MESSRS. DANBY & LEIGH.

SOLICITORS: MESSRS. WOTTON & DEACON.

THE COMPANY has been formed for the purpose of purchasing from the Vendor, the site of the AUSTIN ARMS at VICTORIA PEAK, Hongkong, Farm Lot No. 54, for the sum of \$50,000 (of which the Vendors agreed to take \$20,000 in fully paid-up Shares in the Company) and erecting thereon and keeping a large FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, and also of purchasing from the Vendor, certain other pieces of ground at the Peak, registered as the remaining portion of Rural Building Lot No. 18 and Rural Building Lot No. 60, for the sum of \$50,000 (of

Auctions.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

THE following Particulars and Conditions of Sale of Crown Land by Public Auction, to be held on the spot.

TO-MORROW.

the 27th day of September, 1883, at 5 P.M., are published for general information.

By Command, **FREDERICK STEWART,**
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 15th September, 1883. [91]

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Site, to be held on THURSDAY, the 27th day of September, 1883, at 4 P.M., by Order of His Excellency the Governor of Two Lots of CROWN LAND, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 Years.

No. of Registry	No. of Lot	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in Annual Use	Rent	Price
65	64	The Ridge, North of "Austin Arms"	100' 0" 210' 0" 250' 0" 57'	60' 0" 35' 5"	15' 13"	3650
65	64	The Ridge, North of "Austin Arms"	100' 0" 210' 0" 250' 0" 57'	60' 0" 35' 5"	15' 13"	3650

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have been instructed by the Senior Ordnance Store Officer, China, to sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 28th day of September, 1883, at 11 A.M., Her Majesty's Ordnance Stores, Queen's Road East.

THE FOLLOWING GOVERNMENT STORES, ETC.

BOATS (CUTTER AND DINGHY), AXLE-TREES, CANVAS, BELLOWS, WOOLLEN RAGS, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON, STEEL, TIN, OLD FILES, CASES, PACKING CASES, IRON DRUMS, UMBRELLAS, BED MATTES, LUFF TACKLES, OLD TIMBER, WATERPROOF COATS, SPADES, ROPE TRACES, WHEELS, &c., &c.

ALSO A QUANTITY OF WORKING OIL CLOTHING.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All faults and errors of description at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer. All Lots to be cleared within 48 hours.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 25th September, 1883. [952]

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF

AMERICAN, SHANGHAI AND BEST HONGKONG-MADE FURNITURE.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 1st October, 1883, at 2 P.M., at No. 79, Wyndham Street.

ELEGANT AND SUPERIOR AMERICAN SHANGHAI AND BEST HONGKONG-MADE FURNITURE,

comprising:—

CRIMSON PLUSH COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE, CARVED OVER-MANTELED CHIPPENDALE MIRROR, HANDSOME VELVET MANTLEBOARD, MARBLETOP CHIFFONIER, with MIRROR, BACK, CANTON, MARBLETOP, BLACKWOOD TABLES, DEVONPORT, HANDSOME LACE CURTAINS, SILK AND GOLD EMBROIDERED JAPANESE SCREENS, BEAD CURTAINS, BRONZES, VASES, &c.

EXTENSION TEAK DINING TABLE, MOROCCO COVERED DINING-ROOM SUITE, CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE, PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, MARBLE TOP SIDEBOARD, &c.

BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS with PATENT WIRE MATTRESSES, HAIR-MATTRESSES, PILLOWS, MARBLE TOP WASHING STANDS, and SETS, and DRESSING TABLES.

American-made BUREAUX, MARBLE TOP MIRROR with FOLDING BED COMBINED, HAIR-MATTRESS, etc., LADY'S WARDROBES, PLATE GLASS DOORS, SILK TAPESTRY BEDROOM SUITE, FENDERS, IRONS, &c., &c.

BRUSSELS and TAPESTRY CARPETS, CENTRE CARPETS, AXMINSTER RUGS, BRUSSELS STAIR CARPETING, AMERICAN COOKING STOVE, JAPANESE FLOWER BOTS.

The above will be on view on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, and Catalogues will be issued previous to the Sale.

TERMS OF SALE.—As Customary.

G. R. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1883. [953]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS are requested to send in a Statement of Business Contributed during the half-year ended 30th June, 1883, on or before the 30th instant, on which date the Accounts will be CLOSED.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1883. [954]

Insurances.

THE NEGLECT OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THERE is no feature of our civilised life that strikes a thoughtful man with more force than the neglect of LIFE ASSURANCE. By payment of a small quarterly subscription any man of good health can secure a very large sum to his family in case of premature death, yet hundreds of families brought up in comfort—perhaps in luxury—are left in extreme poverty every year from the bread winner having neglected to assure his life. In the East many a man lives up to his income, knowing well that if death cut him off suddenly, his wife and children would be left almost wholly unprovided for. All this can be prevented by Life Assurance.

EVERY FACILITY

In connection with Life Assurance Business is afforded by

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE,

one of the largest and wealthiest of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. Forms of application and all information will be promptly afforded on application to any of the Standard Company's Agents, or to

THE BORNEO COMPANY, Ltd.,
Agents, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1883. [659]

ECONOMIC FIRE OFFICE, LIMITED, LONDON.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....357,500

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....71,500

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to accept RISKS at CURRENT RATES.

F. NAUDIN & Co.,
Office, No. 58, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 17th September, 1883. [921]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL.....\$333,333.33

RESERVE FUND.....\$240,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
LEE SING, Esq. | LO YUEK MOON, Esq.
LOU TAO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER.—H. AMEL

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST,
Hongkong, 17th December, 1883. [858]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES ON GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
21, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST,
HONGKONG, 17th September, 1883. [150]

Intimations.

ROSE & CO.

BEG to inform the Residents of Hongkong and Out Ports, as they have disposed of their Business to the HALL & HOLZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, and as they are leaving the colony at an early date, ALL ACCOUNTS owing to them are requested to be paid by the First of October next, and ALL CLAIMS against them to be sent in for collection at once.

ROSE & Co.,
Hongkong, 21st September, 1883. [939]

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

THE Ground will be open for practice and Lawn Tennis on SATURDAY NEXT, the 29th instant.

Gentlemen desirous of proposing New Members will find Lists for that purpose in the HONGKONG CLUB and CRICKET CLUB PAVILION.

The opening Match FIRST TWELVE V. ALL COMERS will be played on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 5th and 6th October. Intending players will please sign their names on the lists which are also lying in the Hongkong Club and Cricket Club Pavilion.

ARTHUR K. TRAVERS,
Hon. Sec.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1883. [946]

THE STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Steam Dispatch Launch

"BONNIE,"

is now lying off Pedder's Wharf for Hire. For terms apply to

THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
1, Pedder's Street.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1883. [899]

THE HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the PEAK TRAMWAY was OPENED for Public Traffic on WEDNESDAY, the 30th May.

WEEK DAYS.

The CARS RUN as follows between St. JOHN'S PLACE and VICTORIA GAP:—

8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour.

10 to 12 P.M. " " " "

12 to 2 P.M. " " " "

2 to 4 P.M. " " " "

4 to 8 " " " "

Down Cars between 8 & 10 A.M. for 1st Class Passengers only.

SUNDAYS.

1 past 12 to 1 past one every quarter of an hour, and from 4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

Single Tickets are sold in the Cars; Five-Cent Coupons and Reduced Tickets at the Office of MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co., General Managers.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
50 & 52, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 17th August, 1883. [539]

FOR HIRE.

THE Fast Steam Launch "ELK" is always kept under steam off Pedder's Wharf and is at the service of the public for proceeding to and from Steamers, Picnic and Bathing Parties, &c.

For particulars apply to

CRUICKSHANK & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 17th August, 1883. [801]

STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.	FROM.	DATE DUE.	AGENTS.
Abyssinia	Vancouver	September 26th	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Euphrates	London	September 26th	Russell & Co.
Venicia	Bombay	September 28th	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Benvenue	London	September 28th	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Calcutta	Calcutta	October 1st	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Albany	Vancouver	October 11th	Adamson, Bell & Co.

STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.

DESTINATION.	VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DATE OF LEAVING.
London, via Suez Canal	Moyune	Adamson, Bell & Co.	About 8th Oct.
London, via Suez Canal	Achilles	Adamson, Bell & Co.	September 29th.
London and Hamburg	Cardigan	Adamson, Bell & Co.	September 29th.
London, via Saigon, &c.	Melbourne	Messageries Maritimes	To-morrow, at noon.
Bremen, via Ports of Call.	Braunschweig	Messageries Maritimes	To-morrow, at 10 a.m.
Havre and Hamburg, &c.	Phigelia	Siemens & Co.	Sept. 30th, at 10 a.m.
San Francisco, via Yama	Electra	Siemens & Co.	Oct. 7th, at 10 a.m.
San Francisco, via Yama	City of Sydney	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	Oct. 6th, at 3 p.m.
Vancouver, B.C., via A. & C.	Arabia	O. & O. S. S. Co.	To-morrow, at 3 p.m.
Sydney and Melbourne	Abyssinia	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Oct. 4th, at 3 p.m.
Straits, Colombo & Bombay	Thibet	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Sept. 29th, at noon.
Penang and Singapore	Tartar	Adamson, Bell & Co.	About 6th Oct.
Penang, Singapore, &c.	Tatona	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Sept. 29th, at noon.
Bangkok	Almora	Adamson, Bell & Co.	About Sept. 28th.
Yokohama, Nagasaki, &c.	Tachibana	Yusen Kaisha	Sept. 28th, at 4 p.m.
Yokohama and Kobe	Ancona	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About Sept. 28th.
Kobe and Yokohama	Aberdeen	Adamson, Bell & Co.	About Sept. 28th.
Nagasaki, Kobe, &c.	Euphrates	Russell & Co.	About Sept. 27th.
Nagasaki, Kobe, &c.	Clanmorangshire	Adamson, Bell & Co.	To-morrow.
Shanghai	Clanmorangshire	Adamson, Bell & Co.	To-morrow.
Shanghai	Hydaspes	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
Shanghai, via Amoy	Peking	Siemens & Co.	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
Shanghai, via Amoy	Prometheus	Adamson, Bell & Co.	To-morrow, daylight.
Coast Ports	Haitan	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Sept. 28th, at 10 a.m.

Intimations.

PIANOS FOR SALE.

PIANOS ON HIRE.

A. HAHN,
PIANOS TUNED AND REPAIRED.
MY DANCING CLASSES
WILL BE RE-OPENED,
ON
THE 1st OCTOBER NEXT.

All Applications or Orders please address to
No. 22, ELGIN STREET or c/o HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1883. [957]

W. POWELL & CO.

JUST RECEIVED AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF

IRON and Brass Bedsteads and Infant's Cots.
Spring Mattresses. Hair Mattresses.
Rattan Mattresses. Wool Mattresses.
Pillows, Bolsters, and every description of Bed-
ding and Bedroom Furniture.

W. POWELL & CO.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
Hongkong, 24th September, 1883. [6]

EPILEPSY

Hysteria, Convulsions

is radically cured by the use of

LAROYENNE'S solution

Chemist of the Paris Academy of Medicine

THIS MODE OF TREATMENT was experienced by Dr. Frey, at the central hospital (Hotel-Dieu) in his medical department, by Dr. Faval, at St. Louis private hospital, member of the Academy, and by Dr. Abbou, member of the Academy, at the Hotel-Dieu, Paris, in the Institute of France. These eminent doctors have ascertained that the use of this solution is the most effective of the drugs which are soon after radically cured. This PREPARATION is combined with Sal Ammoniac and Oxid of Thyle. — Price of a bottle for France, 20 fr.

Depot in Paris: DUREL, 7, Boulevard Denain.

Depot in Hong-Kong: A. S. WATSON & Co.

FOR SALE.

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

SACCONES' SHERRY; PORT, CLARETS.

CHAMPAGNE, HOCKS, BURGUNDY.

BRANDY, WHISKIES, ALE, STOUT.

MACHINE COOKING STOVES.

SCALES, BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH.

PIANOS, SINGERS' SEWING MACHINES.

SODA WATER MACHINERY, Gas Engines.

VELOCIPEDE HORSES.

EMPIRE LUBRICATORS.

ICE MAKING MACHINES.

BICYCLE WHEELS for JINRICKSHAWS.

Apply to

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1883. [11]

EMPIRE BREWERY, SHANGHAI.

"EMPIRE" LIGHT PALE ALE IN

"EMPIRE" EXTRA STOUT IN BOTTLES.

PRICES.

Ale, Pints \$1.30 doz. or \$10.25 per 8 doz. cask.

Quarts 2.30 " " 9.00 " 4 " "

Stout, Pints 1.30 " " 10.25 " 8 " "

Quarts 2.40 " " 9.50 " 4 " "

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1883. [646]

FOR SALE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WATERBURY WATCHES,

the Handiest, Cheapest, and Best.

Time-keepers invented.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS EACH \$3

REPAIRS NEVER EXCEED 50 CENTS

for each Watch.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHIA,

(Sole Agents in Japan and China for the Sale of the above Watches.)

10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Opposite Marine House.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1883. [813]

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER Always on Hand.

L. MALLORY,
Proprietor.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1883. [136]

G. FALCONER & CO.

WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS and JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS and BOOKS.

No. 48, Queen's Road Central.

[604]

INTIMATION.

J. Blackhead & Co.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,

AND

PROVISION MERCHANTS,

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 11, Praya Central.

(Opposite Pedder's Wharf).

SOLE AGENTS

for

RAHTJEN'S

GENUINE

COMPOSITION

FOR

THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS

CARBOLINEUM AKENARIUS

PRESERVATIVE AGAINST

ROTTING, DECAY, &c., OF WOOD.

CHR. MOTZ & Co., BORDEAUX, CLARETS.

IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE,

LA GRANDE MARQUE.